

THE INVENTION,
D'RENOWNED
MACHINE
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Piano. It received
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ASTER than other
. There are more
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ll kinds of repairing,
with each machine.
MACHINE CO.,
New Orleans, La.;
San Francisco, Cal.
KUMYS
AT
Cor. Madison and Fifth-av.
TARRH.

34 PER DOZEN,
Cor. Madison and Fifth-av.
CATAHUE CURE.

1845 U.S.A. 1860, when I cured myself
of a fever, I had paid over \$400.
Cure gone with compensation.
I have since treated
over three thousand cases, and can be seen
in the office of Dr. J. D. SWANSON,
12th and Madison Streets, St. Paul,
D.C. 1860.

LEGAL.

JURY DEPARTMENT

OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, WASH-

INGTON.—Notices of trial, and other

processes, may be given to the Clerk of the

Court, or to the Clerk of the Circuit Court,

or to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

NOTICE OF TRIAL.—NOTICE OF TRIAL.

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Each Edition, one copy per month.....\$1.00
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Three copies per month.....\$2.00
Four copies per month.....\$2.50
Five copies per month.....\$3.00

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy.....\$1.00
Club of four.....\$3.00
Special copies sent free.

Give Post-office address in full including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office, or in money orders.

TRINITY CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Petty, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

ADVERTISING.—THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisers and Subscribers, Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left the counting-room.

Will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building, T. F. McFarland, Agent.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere, H. Maublanc, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 44 Strand, Henry F. Gilligan, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hovey's Theatre, Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane combination. "Our Bachelor."

McVicker's Theatre, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "All the Rage."

Haverly's Theatre, Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Frank S. Chapman. "Kit."

Coleman Novelty Theatre, Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety performance.

Hershey Music Hall, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Concerts at the Foundlings' Home.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier Saturday in grain, and weak on provisions. Meats work closed \$1.00 per lb lower, at \$10.85 for February and \$11.00 for March. Lard closed \$0.05 per lb, the lower, at \$7.40 for February and \$7.45 for March. Bacon was \$1.00 lower, at \$1.40 for January and \$1.45 for February. Pork was \$0.05 lower, at \$1.00 per gallon. Flour was tame. Wheat closed 4¢ lower, at \$1.03¢ for January and \$1.03¢ for February. Corn closed 4¢ higher, at 40¢ spot and 40¢ for February. Oats closed 4¢ lower, at 30¢ spot and 30¢ for February. Ryegrass steady, at 51¢. Barley closed 4¢ higher, at 52¢ asked for February and 53¢ for March. Hogs were easier, closing at \$3.85¢ for 100 lbs. Cattle were nominally steady, at \$2.50 for 47.5. Cattle were quiet, at \$3.00¢ for 45. The packing record of Chicago was 1,203,697 carcases, 20% less than 1,303,697 for the same time a year ago, received in this city last week; 84,963 hogs, 641,467 hog wheat, 579,394 hog corn, 316,175 hog oats, 41,650 hog rye, 148,163 hog barley, 11,047 dressed hogs, 175,278 live hogs, 10,256 cattle. Inspected in store in the city Saturday morning, 221 carcases were condemned, 25 carcases, 25 carcasses, 74 carcasses. Total, 504 carcases, 25,000 hogs. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102,624 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 9-16 and sterling exchange at \$1.625.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ranged at 85@86¢.

CEOPHATIA'S Needle has crossed the Bay of Biscay, from Ferrol, and is now on the nearly solid and reliable bosom of the Thames, below London.

MUKHTAR Pasha, notwithstanding the dooms which he lately suffered in Armenia, has been appointed to the chief command of the Turkish forces which are now to guard Constantinople. As it is very probable that SULEIMAN Pasha will make no stand west of the famous city, the Christian fleet of driving the Turks back into Asia, conceived so many times during a thousand years, seems remarkably near a full consummation.

The official journals of St. Petersburg state that they are unable to corroborate the statement made in the British Blue Book, that a Russian parliamentaire had appeared in Bulgaria officially announcing an armistice. This very remarkable discrepancy in the Ministerial utterances of the two nations seems only another willing betrayal of an inclination on the part of Russia to cough down poor JOHN BULL, and seat him on a bench so far back that he can give no further trouble in the meeting.

A correspondent, writing from the metropolis of the Black Hills, in a letter which we print this morning, gives a sketch of the development of the mineral resources of that region, which will be found to contain facts and statistics of general interest. Capital, the one thing needful to thoroughly develop the hidden treasures of the country, has found its way thither to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible within the two years that have elapsed since the inception of the Black Hills excitement, and there is room for more, and with it room for that class of labor which is content with moderate rewards.

Mayor BRIANT, of San Francisco, acting in pursuance of the wise precautionary plans adopted by the authorities, is determined for once to interfere with the exercise of the right of free speech in that city. He will not permit the assembling of the Convention of Anti-Chinese agitators which was called to meet at San Francisco to-day, believing that the violent and inflammatory speeches certain to be made at such a gathering would be an element of danger that he is justified in repressing while there is yet time. It is an infraction of the abstract principle of personal liberty of which these ultra agitators have no reason to complain. Their entire movement is a blow aimed at the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and if the California authorities resort to arbitrary measures it is because public safety demands it.

Very generally the preachers of Chicago continued yesterday their discussion of themes more or less directly germane to the topic of the hour, Future Punishment, and very generally they are altogether at loggerheads about it. The Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Centenary Methodist Church, continued his series of discourses on Modern Doubt and Dogmatism, tracing the progress of revolt from the old belief, and showing how doubters have in numerous instances compelled the dogmatists to modify their creeds to correspond with the advance of enlightened thought. One of his Methodist brethren, the Rev. Mr. CLENDENIX, of the Langley Avenue Church, announced his belief in endless punishment, but unfeigned nothing as to the kind and character of the Hell wherein the doomed and damned forever suffer. The Rev. Mr. PAZNER, of the First Methodist Church, regards a place of everlasting torment as a necessity in the Divine economy; and the Rev. Dr. GOONER, of the First Congregational

Church, contends for the doctrine of an unending Hell as taught by Caesar and the Apostles. Dr. BYRD shows that the Universal belief has changed within the past fifty years from the idea of no-punishment in the world to come. Prof. SWINS points out the passage and advance of religious belief from the shadowy and figurative to the real and practical.

The unfortunate bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who are before Congress with a reasonable plea for an extension of the time in which they may construct their road, have met a new and formidable enemy in the lobby representing the Central Pacific Company, which is working with might and main to defeat the extension measure before the House Committee. The Northern Pacific people, whose affairs were thrown into almost hopeless confusion by the suspension of JAY COOK & Co., and who have already completed a large portion of their line, ought not to be crushed in their struggle for life by the powerful influence of one of the richest corporations in the world—a corporation without a soul, and whose only interest is to prevent the competition which the Northern Pacific would create, as well as to secure the patronage of that portion of the far Northwest which would naturally fall to the lot of that road.

The history of the memorable conflict between the President and the Senate Impeachment has not all been written; here and there a detached scrap becomes public property, and little by little the facts are made known. It has just leaked out that an attempt was made to form a combination with the Democrats for the defeat of the Cabinet appointments. Senator EATON, of Connecticut, was the humble instrument said to have been selected by SIMON CAMERON and Mr. CONKLING to notify the Democratic caucus that the latter were ready to strike a bargain, and he performed his mission to the extent of communicating a proposition which contemplated the formation of a faction for the defeat of all the Cabinet nominations not agreeable to the Impeachers. The story goes that Mr. EATON strongly favored the movement, but the Southern Senators were solid against it, the caucuses voted it down, and the requisite help from the Democrats not being forthcoming, the plot failed and the nominations were confirmed. Subsequent events have tended to confirm the truth of this early reminiscence, and to show that this was not the last and only attempt made to secure aid from the Democrats in fighting the President.

Events in the Eastern part of Europe indicate the probability that an armistice will be arranged and the terms of a permanent peace virtually determined before England makes up her mind what to do about it. Already a fresh envoy has been dispatched from Constantinople to the English plenipotentiaries, now conferring with the Grand Duke Nicholas, with authority to enlarge their powers and enable them to consummate the armistice negotiations without further instructions from the Porte. It is said that the Ottoman Grand Council, losing upon the Ottomans, and the terms of the peace which it had been compelled to make with the National Bank notes in gold alone. The successful and judicious remonetization of silver will add \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 to the legal-tender money of the country within a short period; the resources for reserve purposes will be enlarged; the bills receivable and other assets of the banks will be enhanced in value; general confidence will receive a new impulse; the members of exclusive gold resumption will be removed; and the banks will gradually enlarge their circulation, and thus add to the money-resources of the country.

The real silver men do not want the National-Banking system abolished, because they are satisfied, for the most part, that it furnishes the safest and best paper currency that this country has ever had or is likely to have. On the other hand, one of the most effective arguments in favor of remonetization is the solid, substantial, healthful, invigorating enlargement of the money resources of the nation by adding the present stock and future yield of silver to its legal and intrinsic currency.

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Why this extraordinary calamity which has fallen upon the country, reducing one-half the people to penury and want, even to actual starvation, avenging production, and rendering labor insufficient to support men in the necessities of life? The explanation is to be found in the mad endeavor to increase the value of money and to decrease the value of property. The ordinary process of industry is to apply labor to the raw material, and sell the manufactured article at a profit on the cost of production. What is the process now? While labor is fashioning the article from the materials, the value of the finished product so declines that it is less than the cost of production. The man who buys a stock of goods in April finds that before he can sell one-half of them their value has so fallen that they will not yield him enough to pay the notes given for their cost. This is not exceptional; it is the general rule. For three years we have been trading and laboring on a falling market. The falling in the value of labor and its products is the result of the increase in the value of money. The ingenuity of the money-lenders of the world has been devoted to the accomplishment of an end. They hold the debts of mankind, and hold a mortgage on the accumulations of the world's labor. They have decided that metallic money is too cheap; that gold and silver will not purchase enough of this world's goods; that the dollar does not purchase enough labor; and that the value of money must be increased by the reduction of its volume one-half. They have decided, therefore, that to increase the value of the metallic money it must be confined to gold exclusively, and that silver shall be universally demonetized. Into this scheme the people who pretend to favor the restoration of the silver dollar, but insist that it shall contain a dollar's worth of silver,—by which they mean that the weight of the silver dollar shall be determined by the present bullion value of silver in London estimated in gold coin. This is begging the whole question, since the demand is based on the assumption that silver is the only money, and that a silver coin must be treated as much wheat or pork, and weighed out in gold values. Now, a dollar's worth of silver in the old historical standard,—and it might be claimed with equal propriety that the gold dollar should be determined by weight according to its bullion value in silver coin. Those who insist upon this propositus method for remonetizing silver are really doing what they can to bring about a permanent demonetization of silver, since a silver coin of this excessive weight and value would not circulate by the side of the cheaper gold coin.

Mr. VOORNEEZ and others like him are doing the movement for the remonetization of silver all the injury they can by lugging in their exploded fallacies. They furnish the gold-bugs the excuse for denouncing the silver movement as a fraud and swindle, and their own vagaries, if carried out, would defeat all the advantages which a legitimate remonetization of the silver dollar will provide.

THE WAR.

The end of the war as between Russia and Turkey daily grows nearer, and the policy of the Czar begins to be apparent. Adrianople has fallen into Russian hands, and the Turks are falling back in disorder upon Constantinople. The Russian army is advancing rapidly towards the Imperial City, and the Czar's forces and the Dobrobschka are also in motion.

It is evident that Russia is bent upon making the conquest of the Balkan peninsula, and that she can to bring about a permanent demonetization of silver, since a silver coin of this excessive weight and value would not circulate by the side of the cheaper gold coin.

The other class of ignorant or hypocritical advocates of silver remonetization consists of those who make the silver standard a mere expedient for bringing their repudiation hobbies to the foreground, and they thus put the legitimate silver movement into dispute. Judging from Mr. VOORNEEZ' recent speech in the Senate, he represents this class of persons, and his utterances will furnish the New England "Locks" and the New York sharks with a quasi-justification for their aspersions on the masses of the Western, Middle, and Southern States who are demanding the restoration of the silver dollar. In the course of his Senate speech, Mr. VOORNEEZ said that he represented those people who demand the following financial legislation:

First.—The registration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of 1837. Including the removal of the words "not to exceed," not fearing that it will have unlimited circulation, nor fearing that it will be popular with their wants, and that it be made a real standard.

Second.—That the currency authority, and credit on the authority of the government, shall make a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, in silver.

Third.—That hereafter the financial policy of the country shall be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in the eyes of the popular judgment of the United States.

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Fifth.—That hereafter the financial policy of the country shall be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in the eyes of the popular judgment of the United States.

Now, the first of these propositions is the

only one in which the genuine friends of silver remonetization and the double standard are interested, while it is evident that Mr. VOORNEEZ has simply made it the pretext for urging his hobby for an unlimited inflation of irredeemable paper currency and the Protectionist theory of repudiation. The realization of the silver movement would be derived from the benefits expected from it if Mr. VOORNEEZ' vagaries were carried out, just as surely as it would be if the silver dollar, when remonetized, should be overweighted with metal at the present bullion value, and then driven out of practical use as money.

THE FAILURES OF 1877.

There was printed in this paper Saturday a transcript from the Commercial Agency of the list of failures of all kinds in the City of Chicago during the year 1877, with the amount of failures \$12, and the aggregate indebtedness \$30,867,988.

The real silver men do not demand the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. Whether or not the date for resumption shall be postponed is a matter of expediency to be determined after silver shall have been restored, and after it shall have been ascertained which to make resumption practicable. The restoration of the silver dollar is demanded primarily as a means to resumption, and because its advocates believe that resumption in gold is impossible, and that it would be oppressive and unjust even if it were possible. But the beneficial effects of silver remonetization will only be fully felt when resumption shall have been either actually accomplished or regarded as a *fait accompli*.

The indefinite postponement of resumption and unlimited inflation of a paper currency (practically irredeemable) would leave silver as useless as a monetary agent as gold is now, and the efforts in behalf of remonetization would be thrown away. What is wanted is the solid, substantial, healthful, invigorating enlargement of the money resources of the nation by adding the present stock and future yield of silver to its legal and intrinsic currency.

The real silver men do not want the National-Banking system abolished, because they are satisfied, for the most part, that it furnishes the safest and best paper currency that this country has ever had or is likely to have.

It is not the result of a sudden and unforeseen panic. It is not the result of speculation nor of rash ventures. When the panic of 1873 struck the country it squeezed the water and the air out of all that was inflated. Currency was then worth 90 cents, and the panic reduced all values to the coin standard. Then the decline in values ought to have stopped. Brought to their value in gold, all descriptions of property ought to have then maintained that value. But the decline did not stop there. Those wrecked by the general collapse of credit and the explosion of speculation passed into bankruptcy. Some lingered along a while struggling, and then too gave up. The recovery was looked for as soon as the wreck could be cleared away, and four years have come and gone, and the work of 1877 is before us with its terrible figures. From winter we looked forward to spring, and from spring to summer, expecting a turn in affairs and a revival in business; but seasons after season have brought additional and continuous losses, and no restoration or recovery.

During these four years of declining trade the country has been blessed with large crops—breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton. Despite the unusual event of four large crops in annual succession, the falling off in values has brought additional and continuous losses, and no restoration or recovery.

Why this extraordinary calamity which has fallen upon the country, reducing one-half the people to penury and want, even to actual starvation, avenging production, and rendering labor insufficient to support men in the necessities of life?

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THE BLACK HILLS.

The Two-Year-Old Marvel of the West.

A Product of Ten Million Dollars in Gold Since the Discovery.

Especially of the Present Population—Extent of the Mineral Belt—Coal and Oil.

Value of Various Mines—Character of the Ore—Manner of Making a Location.

A List of Mills in Operation—One Thousand Stamps Soon to Be at Work.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Deadwood, Black Hills, Jan. 14.—A country may be likened to an individual,—both in these youth more "products"; both having a record to make; but whether the one or the other will attain the prominence hoped for by their friends, or whether a shadow will darken the page as the historian writes the brief tale of insignificance and failure, time, and time alone, can tell. Both have, at times, been seen to spring to full stature, as it were, at a single bound; and thus it may be said of the Black Hills country.—

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD MARVEL of the West. In this brief time it has changed from a desolate, unpopulated country to the richest gold-producing country in the world. Hidden away a hundred feet beneath the mountain-side, and imprisoned in the heart of the rugged, pine-clad mountain, with hundreds of feet of rocky wall between it and daylight, in fenced security the precious metals have lived on and on. And, as century after century passed away, one may imagine the yellow nuggets congratulating each other that peace and plenty were still with them; that the saviors of mankind had not yet clutch-ed them. The men came, and went out into the world upon their mission—her bringing peace and happiness, her war and bloodshed; here being the medium of expression of the noblest instincts of our nature, there of those which bring the blush to the cheek and tear to the eye—upon their mission of so mixed good and evil, joy and misery; that one sometimes questions whether this mission is a blessing or a curse. In the nest of the mountains, of the lawless, of the military order, with the hostile rule of the savage crowding every divide in front, and from rock to rock running upon either side, spectating the progress of the fall of the frontier—pioneers!—I feel that I could call them inspired benefactors—pressed in here, and the result has been that

for weak and nervous sufferers, and prostrated invalids, the electric bath, steam, and galvanic. Avoid imitations. Book with partners, fees free. Address Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

O. P. BRENNERHORN.

ROAD TIME TABLE.

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

OF THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,

AND OF THE UNION HOUSE AND THE

DEPOTS.

TIME OF REFERENCE MORN.—Saturday

Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

AND THE UNION HOUSE AND THE

DEPOTS.

Leave. Arrive.

Line. 10:30 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

Yankton 10:30 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

Sioux City Express 10:30 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

Sioux City 10:30 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

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